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CZAR SEES WORKMEN

Delegation Representing Strikers Gives an Audience at Tsar's Palace.

HE PROMISES ALL THE RELIEF POSSIBLE

Delegation Informed that Laborers Were Deceived by Traitors to Russia.

MANUFACTURERS MAKE CONCESSIONS

Refer Main Points to Government and Agree to Pay Men for Time Lost.

STRIKE WAVE STILL SPREADING

St. Petersburg and Moscow Are Again Quiet, but Movement is Reaching Other Cities in the Interior.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—(246 a. m.)—Personal assurances of his intention to ameliorate the conditions and remove the causes insofar as they are economic which led to the recent strike were delivered by Emperor Nicholas yesterday to workingmen representing all the leading factories of St. Petersburg, who, at his invitation, journeyed to Tsar's palace and were received in audience in the hall of the Alexander palace, where he has his winter residence.

This interview, face to face with their "little father," in whom their faith has not been shaken by the events of the bloody Sunday of January 22, had a far greater and more assuring effect than any number of proclamations by Emperor Nicholas and the government and the workers of St. Petersburg are now generally inclined to accept the promises of Governor General Treppoff and Finance Minister Kokovtsov at their face value.

The gift by the imperial family of \$25,000 to aid the families of the victims of the conflict on January 22 also has had an excellent effect and as the news slowly permeates the laboring classes of Russia it is expected that it will make them content to wait for the promised reforms.

Strike Wave is Spreading.

Like a wave caused by the falling of a stone, the strike movement, however, is spreading over the great sea of Russian industrial life, and while St. Petersburg and Moscow, where the troubles began, are now placid, the workers of Poland and other provinces are not yet calm and the ripple has reached to far off Irkutsk and other Siberian towns.

Emperor Nicholas adopted the traditional fatherly tone in his talk with the workmen yesterday. He chided them for allowing themselves to be misled into engaging in a movement imperiling the industrial life of Russia, facing the foreign foe, and for attempting to demand by force what he would otherwise be willing to do voluntarily. The workmen received the royal assurances of reform with cheers and after a lunch at the imperial table returned to the palace the workers of St. Petersburg, report to their fellows, as enjoined, the words of his majesty. No attempt was made by them to present their desires, which already are sufficiently evident.

Employers Make Concessions.

The action of the St. Petersburg manufacturers in placing themselves in the hands of the government in the matter of the adjustment of the main points of the dispute and in promising to grant the men pay for the time they have been on strike, not as a matter of right, but as a favor, and their contribution in aid of the sufferers among the families of their workmen, are expected to add to the prevailing good feeling.

Nicholas Receives Deputation. The emperor received the deputation of workmen at Tsar's palace this afternoon. They represented the employees of factories and workshops of St. Petersburg. The deputation was accompanied by Minister of Finance Kokovtsov and Governor General Treppoff and proceeded by the imperial railroad to Tsar's palace, where carriage were awaiting them at a point near the imperial pavilion. On arriving at the palace the workers were admitted to one of the halls. The emperor entered the hall accompanied by Grand Duke George Mikhailovitch, General Hesse, the minister of the imperial court, and the commandant of the palace. The workmen bowed deeply to the emperor and his government. "Good day, my children,"

The workmen replied: "We wish your majesty good health."

Czar Addresses Delegation.

The emperor then said: "I have summoned you in order that you may hear my words in person and may communicate them to your companions. The result of my conversation with you will be made known to you in due season. I have invited you to my palace because you showed yourselves to be so ardent for your rights and so devoted to your country that I felt it my duty to address to you personally. I am convinced of the honor of the workmen and their devotion to my country, and I have invited you to my palace to hear my words and to see that I am not deceiving you."

At the conclusion of his speech the emperor told the members of the deputation to communicate his words to their comrades and said he would supply them with printed copies of his address. The deputation comprised representatives of thirty-five of the largest industrial establishments in St. Petersburg, including the Baltic and Franco-Russian shipyards, the Pullman iron works and the Russian-American rubber works.

It is extremely significant that, following the Associated Press interview with Grand Duke Vladimir

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION

Czar Receives a Party of Workmen and Employers Make Concessions to Strikers.

Favorable results are expected to follow the audience given by Emperor Nicholas at Tsar's palace to thirty-two workmen representing the leading industrial establishments of St. Petersburg. In addition to paternal admonition bestowed upon the workmen, \$25,000 has been given by the emperor and his government for the relief of the families of those who were killed or badly wounded in the affair of January 22.

The manufacturers of St. Petersburg have made concessions to the strikers and contributed to the relief fund. The situation in Poland and other of the provinces continues strained and strikes are reported from Irkutsk and several other Siberian towns.

TELLS OF THE TORPEDO

Russian Naval Officer Says One was Damaged in the North Sea. The situation in Poland and other of the provinces continues strained and strikes are reported from Irkutsk and several other Siberian towns.

Lieutenant Schrenkowsky, torpedo officer of the Russian battleship Borodino, gave similar testimony to seeing two torpedo boats.

One was on the port side and fifteen cables ahead of the battleship. It was mistaken for a torpedo boat. I distinguished its long, rakish form. It was a torpedo boat of the type known as the "torpedo boat," and was of the general type of torpedo boats usually attached to squadrons.

The lieutenant also described the torpedo boat which he said he had seen to starboard. It was about the same size and general appearance as the boat first seen. Both torpedo boats withdrew under a terrific fire.

Counsel for Great Britain severely examined the Russian officers, who maintained their testimony about the torpedo boats.

Captain Clado explained why the Russians saw the torpedo boats and the destroyer. He said he did not see them, saying that the decks of the trawlers were seven feet out of the water and those of the warships forty-two.

Captain Clado later testified that he did not see the torpedo boats. He said he did not see them, saying that the decks of the trawlers were seven feet out of the water and those of the warships forty-two.

Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky Out-Rivalled Interior Portfolio and Pleads Ill Health as Cause.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—The retirement of Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky was officially announced today. However, health reasons assigned as the reason. M. Durnovo, former minister of posts and telegraphs, becomes acting minister of the interior.

Socialists Denounce the Czar's Action. Deputies Charge Premier with Favoring the Autocracy.

ROME, Feb. 1.—Foreign Minister Tittoni, replying in the Chamber of Deputies today to an interpellation of the socialists, who wished to know "if the government felt it necessary to intervene in the affair of the emperor of Russia," the sentiments of indignation and horror which prevailed throughout Italy at the slaughter at St. Petersburg, January 22, said he declined to make any reply.

Kossuth is in Lead in Hungary. Has More Followers in Parliament Than Any Other Leader.

BUDA PEST, Hungary, Feb. 1.—Complete returns from the recent elections show that Kossuth leads the poll with 18 members of the new Parliament. The liberals have 11 members, the dissident liberals twenty-seven, people's party twenty-four, Banffyists thirteen, Independent ten and nationalist nine.

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PROSPECTS OF BIG BATTLE

Japanese Expect a Decisive Engagement Between Kourapatkin and Oyama.

Both Sides Have Reinforced Their Armies in the Field and Commanding by Europeans is in Progress.

RUSSIANS SEEM TO DESIRE A FIGHT

GENERAL OKU'S HEADQUARTERS. Jan. 27.—(Noon.)—(Via Tien Tsin, Feb. 1.)—(Delayed in Transmission.)—After three months' inaction there is now a prospect that the armies of General Kourapatkin and Field Marshal Oyama will soon join in what will likely prove the greatest battle of the war.

For three days past a heavy artillery fire has been kept up by the Russians on Gen. Oku's position. The Japanese have not replied to the cannonade, awaiting an attack by the Russians, who have been heavily reinforced. It is believed now that they have numerous divisions along the Shakkie river.

The Japanese force has also been increased and everything now seems ready for the greatest conflict yet recorded in the history of the present war.

The move upon the part of the Russians seems to indicate a desire to strike soon. In a general attempt to avenge the defeat of Port Arthur, the revolutionary outbreak in Russia has determined General Kourapatkin to make a desperate effort to gain a victory before the outbreak in Russia becomes known to the army.

The utter failure of the recent cavalry raid by the Russian forces has yielded no palpable result, but both sides practically maintaining their former positions, though it is true that at a heavy cost the Russians succeeded in driving the Japanese out of their advanced positions and repelling their flanking columns.

For five days Russian soldiers hurled themselves against the defenses and field artillery positions until the frosty air reverberated with the thunder of cannon, the din of bursting shells and the rattle of musketry, but neither steel pointed shot nor nickel bullet availed against the frozen earthworks.

On the same day heavy Russian guns fiercely shelled Poyantai and Chenchelchepo. On January 31 the Russians bombarded Chenchelchepo, Lapai and Litalentan and two companies of infantry attacked Chenchelchepo, advancing from the south end, near Poyantai. The Japanese repulsed them.

Two companies of Russian infantry successfully attacked Yatsupao, two miles northwest of Chenchelchepo and two battalions of Russian infantry and a regiment of cavalry failed in an attack on Tuzantun.

Field Marshal Oyama, in reporting the wounding of Lieutenant General Mischenko, which he had learned of from Russian prisoners, characterized General Mischenko's attack upon the Japanese flank as brave.

MUKDEN, E. C. (Via Tien Tsin, Feb. 1.)—Commanding on the center and right commenced again today. The Russian army has recaptured its old positions, having returned from Sanchapu (Sanchapu).

The main events in the interior of Russia have been published in the official army papers, so that the troops are well posted as to the present conditions, but the plans for the army are shown to be entirely independent of home events.

A large part of the wounded are being cared for at Mukden, where the hospitals and trains are filled and the Red Cross corps is active.

The situation, as it further develops, is better realized and understood, though it is not less ominous, as the weather has moderated and the Japanese are aggressive.

Regarding the first reports of large Russian losses, it is now said that a considerable part of the First corps and General Stakeberg, its commander, has rejoined the main body of the army and retired to their old positions.

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COLDEST NIGHT OF WINTER

Thermometer Ranges from Ten Below at Chicago to Thirty Below at Miles City.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—At 1 o'clock this (Thursday) morning the thermometer in this city registered 10 degrees below zero, a falling off of eight degrees since 7 o'clock last night.

The weather forecaster says that before morning the temperature will reach 5 below, and reports from points in the west and northwest say that the coldest weather of the winter prevails early this morning. Miles City, Mont., reports thirty below, with the Mercury rapidly falling.

Reports tonight from the lake region, the middle west and northwest show that cold winds blowing from Omaha to Chicago, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana and the Northwest Territory. The temperatures range from two degrees below zero in Chicago to twenty-eight below at Havre, Mont.

Stocks and the grain market are suffering. The lowest temperature of the winter thus far will be reached. The cold wave is sweeping Montana, Miles City tonight reporting thirty degrees below zero, with fifty expected before morning.

Other eastern Montana points report tonight from eighteen to twenty-six points below. The lowest temperature of the winter thus far will be reached. The cold wave is sweeping Montana, Miles City tonight reporting thirty degrees below zero, with fifty expected before morning.

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GRAIN RATE SLASHED AGAIN

Missouri Pacific Makes it Eleven Cents Below at Chicago to Thirty Below at Miles City.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—(Special Telegram.)—The railroad war now going on between the lines leading from the corn belt to the Gulf of Mexico and lines leading to Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard has become more acute.

Other Roads Displeased at Action of Rock Island in Reducing the Rates from Iowa Points.

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NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Warmer Thursday and Friday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday: Hour. High. Low. Deg. 5 a. m. - 3 3 p. m. -12 8 a. m. - 4 3 p. m. -11 7 a. m. - 6 3 p. m. -11 8 a. m. - 11 3 p. m. -12 10 a. m. -12 3 p. m. -13 11 a. m. -12 3 p. m. -13 12 m. -12 3 p. m. -14

MITCHELL AGAIN INDICTED

Oregon Senator Accused of Accepting \$4,500 for Expediting Illegal Land Claims.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 1.—The grand jury today indicted United States Senator John H. Mitchell on another charge of bribery and also indicted State Senator George C. Brownell, one of the foremost republican politicians and lawyers in this state, on charges of subornation of perjury.

The indictment against Mr. Mitchell alleges that while a senator from this state to the federal congress he accepted on seven different occasions sums of money aggregating \$4,500 from a timber land agent named Frederick R. Kriss for services rendered.

The indictment against Senator Brownell charges that Mr. Brownell caused Fred Sievers and John Howard to swear falsely that certain field notes in connection with the survey of public lands in eastern Oregon were true.

Specifically the indictment against Senator Mitchell recites that Kriss was engaged in the business of procuring the services of the general land office at Washington, to expedite, make special and approve certain applications for public lands and recommended the issuing of patents to the lands.

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SAVES WATER BILL

Howell Decides it is Not Safe to Vote on the Measure Yesterday.

SENTIMENT IS TURNING AGAINST IT

Hopes to Stem the Tide by Letting it Go Over a Day.

TWENTY DAYS OF THE SESSION ARE GONE

Business as Well Advanced as at This Time Last Session.

Should Finish Up in the Sixty Days

No Measures Up Before Either House

Which Should Consume Time as Was the Case Two Years Ago.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Feb. 1.—(Special Telegram.)—The Howell Omaha Water board bill was not permitted to go to a final vote in the house this morning for the reason that the Fontanelle club members conceived the idea that the bill had lost prestige and support and would be defeated if placed upon its passage then. It probably will come up tomorrow. It should have been voted on today, but the course of proceedings was not carried out.

Knowing his chances of getting the bill passed were decidedly slim, Howell, who has been lobbying on the floor of the house for the bill for a week, called Clarke, Dodge and Anderson into conference and decided to have a motion made to pass over the order of bills on third reading on the grounds that as many members were absent it would be unjust to them to pass upon bills until their return. Jovanet of Boone, when the speaker called for "bills on the calendar," made the motion to pass this order. The motion carried and Howell and his crowd were saved from what they had tacitly admitted would have been their Waterloo.

It is believed that when the bill comes up for final action in the house some surprises will be sprung on Howell and his companions, for it is manifest members who voted a few days ago to recommend it for passage have looked into the bill and found it to be a bad piece of class legislation and are ready to vote against it. It is generally known that the motion to pass the prime object of the bill is to save the water board law, enacted at the instance of Howell two years ago, and thus give to Howell a fat job, doing nothing at the heavy expense of Omaha. Members who have recently returned from the legislature of their own and for their constituents to look out for have begun making themselves why they should let themselves be used as tools by Howell when supporting his bill will tend to do them more injury than good.

The fact that six of the Douglas delegation are against the bill and only two members of it is having a vital and telling effect upon the members from outside districts.

Twenty Days Are Gone.

The house and senate today completed the twentieth day for the session. Speaker Rouse believes, therefore, the session need not be prolonged until April 1, as is generally the case. He points out that while the legislature has not yet passed a bill to put in twenty days it ought to do better than that from now on, as it will not be necessary to take as many days off in the future as it has been thus far. The rank and file of the members, however, think if the session is to be made by April 1 they will be doing very well.

Two years ago the session began January 6 and closed April 3, making just sixty-five legislative days. This year it began January 2 and will be remembered that the session of both houses while they were in session, brought about an adjournment January 21 until February 9 to give time for the joint committee to perfect the bill. February 9 was the twentieth day of the last session, but as has just been said a recess of ten days was taken and the first day of the session this year is the nineteenth day.

The house particularly is well up with its work. General file is practically clear, although many bills are up for final passage. In the house this year, up to today, 31 bills have been introduced and in the senate 14, as compared with 29 in the house two years ago and 12 in the senate. Speaker Rouse has affixed his signature to just three bills, those relating to legislative expenses and the former appropriation measure. Of all the bills in both houses thus far not one can be called a measure of unusual state-wide interest.

Talk of Charter Bill.

The Omaha members have decided to do nothing more toward changing the proposed charter bill submitted by Anderson, but let those amendments agreed on last night be incorporated in the Anderson bill. Anderson said today he would not push his bill now in, but embody the new features in the bill and reintroduce it as an entirely new measure.

"I do not fully approve all the changes the delegation agreed on," said Anderson, "but to get a charter bill generally good for Omaha and willing to let these changes go, at least until the matter can come to a head in the house. Then if we desire to change the bill back we may be able to do so. I was especially anxious to preserve that provision in my bill fixing the time of city elections in the fall instead of the spring, but the delegation did not see it that way, and so to facilitate matters I gave in."

The new bill will be introduced as soon as possible.

Protection of Trademarks.

Representative Anderson of Douglas today introduced a bill to protect persons, associations and unions of workmen and others from the use of trademarks and other devices of advertising. The bill provides for filing the same with the secretary of state by leaving two copies with that officer, whereupon a certificate of record shall issue to the party filing the same, and in all prosecutions under this act such certificate of record shall be deemed sufficient proof of the adoption of such label, trade mark or form of advertisement and the right of such person, association or union to adapt the same. It also provides for a penalty for violation of this law of thirty days in jail or a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50, also provided for restraining parties by injunction from using their labels.

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